

our cultivated junipers I believe that he will have to do a sorting-out job on his J. chinensis, which is, as yet, in my opinion, a loosely inclusive, undefinable concept, based not upon observation of living plants, but upon the literature of what he probably believes to be that of J. chinensis, but which, from the 1850's on, is largely that of J. sphaerica. He is more likely to arrive at clarity in the matter from the study of living plants than from the literature.

I regret that his initial contribution becomes for me the occasion of this rebuttal. I congratulate him upon his ordination, and trust that he will increase in wisdom and in stature; that he will come to contribute much to the knowledge of cultivated junipers. He is as yet over-dependent upon texts. I hope that he may come to work increasingly from living plants toward texts, and bring with him into this field a refreshing breeze of first-hand knowledge of the living plants. That is what is mostly needed.

- - - - -

NOTES ON NEW AND NOTEWORTHY PLANTS. III

Harold N. Moldenke

ALOYSIA VIRGATA var. ELLIPTICA (Briq.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Lippia virgata var. elliptica Briq., Ann. Conserv. & Jard. Bot. Genev. 7--8: 304. 1904.

This was published as "var. platyphylla" through typographic error in Phytologia 2: 310. 1947.

BUDDLEIA MEGALOCEPHALA f. ALBILANATA Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei tomentis albis recedit. -- This form differs from the typical form of the species in its very dense tomentose pubescence on the branches, branchlets, petioles, lower leaf-surfaces, peduncles, and calyxes being white.

The type was collected by Jacob F. Brenckle (no. 47-283) at high altitudes in the pine barrens east of Lake Atitlan, Guatemala, on February 21, 1947, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The collector describes it as a thick and short tree, the old trees leaning over and supporting on their trunks epiphytic ferns, orchids, mosses, etc.

CITHAREXYLUM ULEI var. CALVESCENS Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei foliis subtus non hirtellis recedit. -- This variety differs from the typical

form of the species in not having its leaf-blades hirtellous along the larger venation beneath.

The type was collected by R. Froes (no. 1719) near the river, Candido Mendes, Maracassumé River region, Maranhão, Brazil, on May 2, 1932, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The collector describes it as a tree 20 feet tall, with whitish flowers, and records the common name of "tarumá branco".

DURANTA VESTITA var. *GLABRESCENS* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei ramis ramulisque foliisque inflorescentiisque sparsissime puberulis vel glaberratis recedit. -- This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its branches, branchlets, leaves, and inflorescences only very sparsely puberulent or even glabrous.

The type was collected by J. Kiehl and A. S. Costa Serra [Herb. Inst. Agron. do Estado São Paulo, Secc. Bot. 4027; Herb. Inst. Bot. São Paulo 42081] at Cascata, São Paulo, Brazil, on December 14, 1938, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

ERIOCAULON SCHIMPERI var. *GIGAS* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit: floribus masculis tubo sepalorum ca. 2 mm. longo, lobis 4.5 mm. longis, et tubo petalorum 5 mm. longo, lobis 2.5 mm. longis; floribus foeminis sepalis 5.5 mm. longis et petalis 4.5 mm. longis. -- This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having the sepal-tube about 2 mm. long, the lobes about 4.5 mm. long, and the petal-tube 5 mm. long and its lobes 2.5 mm. long in the staminate flowers. In the pistillate florets the sepals are 5.5 mm. long and the petals 4.5 mm. long. The heads and leaves also average larger than in the typical form of the species, and the involucre bractlets are more sharply acuminate.

The type was collected by I. R. Dale (no. 3397) in the Marakwet Hills, Kenya, in June of 1935, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Jardin Botanique de l'Etat at Brussels.

ERIOCAULON STEINBACHII (Moldenke) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Paepalanthus Steinbachii Moldenke, *Phytologia* 2: 231--232. 1947.

My good friend and colleague, Dr. Alberto Castellanos, has very kindly pointed out an error in my diagnosis of this species. The flowers which I had dissected were apparently abnormal or so far past anthesis that the stamen characters were obscure. The normal staminate flowers have six (not three) stamens. Also, the peduncle is 3-costate (not 2-costate). The plant is obviously an *Eriocaulon*, rather than a

Paepalanthus. It has been suggested that it may be E. leptophyllum Kunth. In Kunth's species, however, the leaves are 4.5--8.5 cm. long, 0.5--1 mm. wide; the peduncles are solitary or sometimes 2 or 3 per plant, 5- or 6-costate, and 12-16 cm. tall; the sheaths are 4 cm. long; the heads are subglobose, slightly compressed in drying, white-villous at the apex; the involucre bractlets are obovate, brunnescous-fuscos, obtuse; the receptacular bractlets are narrowly obovate, subacuminate, puberulent on the back, ciliolate toward the apex; the staminate florets have the sepals connate to the middle or beyond, oblong, very obtuse, puberulent on the back at the top, the petals united half way up, obtuse, pilose, and the anthers black; and the pistillate florets have the sepals obovate, rather obtuse, puberulent at the top, and the petals subspatulate, white, pilosulous, and black-glanduliferous. In E. Steinhachii, on the other hand, the leaves are 4--5 cm. long, about 1.5 mm. wide at the midpoint; the peduncles are numerous, about 20 per plant, 3-costate, 6--11 cm. tall; the sheaths are 3 cm. long; the heads are hemispheric, not compressed, brown or black, not white-villous on the top; the involucre bractlets are lanceolate, acute, hyaline or gray; the receptacular bractlets are narrowly oblong, acute, glabrous throughout; the staminate florets have the sepals connate at the base only, the free part elliptic, acute, glabrous throughout, the petals united $2/3$ to $4/5$ their length, acute, glabrous throughout, the anthers yellow; and the pistillate florets have the sepals narrow-elliptic or oblong, acute, glabrous throughout, and the petals narrowly-oblong, brownish, glabrous throughout, not glanduliferous.

LANTANA MONTEVIDENSIS f. ALBIFLORA Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei corollis albis recedit. -- This form differs from the typical form of the species in having white corollas.

The type was collected by Robert W. Schery (no. 584) in sandy soil in the treeless "subalpine" area, with Velloziaceae associates, at 1000 m. altitude, Municipality of Morro do Chapéu, Bahia, Brazil, in April of 1944, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The plant is described by the collector as 5 dm. tall, with white flowers.

LIPPIA EKMANI Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba perennis; caulibus ut videtur simplicibus rectis subtetragonis stramineis sparsissime asperulis glabrescentibus; internodiis elongatis; foliis ternatis; petiolis subobsoletis; laminis chartaceis ellipticis acutis vel submucronatis subintegris vel supra mediam paucidentatis, ad basin

rotundatis vel subacutis, utrinque dense resinoso-punctatis, supra asperis, subtus laevibus glabratisque; inflorescentiis terminalibus racemiformibus.

Perennial herb; stems apparently simple and erect, sub-tetragonal, to about 80 cm. tall, stramineous, very sparsely and obscurely asperulous above, becoming smooth in age; internodes elongated, 7--8.5 cm. long; leaves ternate; petioles inconspicuous or subobsolete, to 2 mm. long, subglabrous or with a few scattered hairs; blades chartaceous, uniformly bright-green on both surfaces, elliptic, 2.3--4.5 cm. long, 1.3--2.3 cm. wide, acute or submucronate at the apex, subentire or with a few very much appressed teeth above the middle, rounded or subacute at the base, densely resinous-punctate on both surfaces, asperous above, smooth and glabrous (or with a very few scattered microscopic hairs) beneath; midrib plane or subimpressed above, prominulous beneath; secondaries very slender, arcuate-ascending, 3 or 4 per side, terminating in the sinuses between the marginal teeth; inflorescence terminal, racemiform, 15--20 cm. long, the 4--6 straight erect sympodia 2--4 cm. long, tetragonal, rather densely resinous-glandular and puberulent; peduncles similar to the stems, 4--6 cm. long, tetragonal, asperous-puberulent and resinous-glandular; heads numerous, the uppermost in pairs on the rachis, the lower in whorls of 3--5, the upper sessile or on slender pilosulous and resinous stalks 2--6 mm. long, the lower on stalks to 2 cm. long; the individual heads hemispheric, 1--1.5 cm. wide, eventually to 1 cm. long, many-flowered; bracts 3 at each node of the rachis, narrowly elliptic, to 1 cm. long and 4 mm. wide, attenuate-subacuminate at the apex, attenuate-acute at the base, sessile, asperulous-puberulent and resinous-glandulose on both surfaces; bractlets subtending the individual flowers broadly elliptic-subovate, about 5 mm. long and 3 mm. wide, acuminate at the apex, asperulous-strigillose and resinous-glandular on the back; corolla exserted, its tube about 5 mm. long, densely resinous-glandular and puberulous on the outside, the limb 4--5 mm. wide, glabrous on both surfaces or slightly resinous at the base on the outside.

The type of this handsome and very distinct species was collected by Erik Leonard Ekman (no. 1974) at Posadas, Misiones, Argentina, in 1907 or 1908, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm.

OXERA OBLONGIFOLIA var. ARTENSIS (Dubard) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Oxera nerifolia var. artensis Dubard, Bull. Soc. France 53: 712. 1906.

OXERA OBLONGIFOLIA var. SINUATA (Dubard) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Oxera neriifolia var. sinuata Dubard, Bull. Soc. France
53: 712. 1906.

PAEPALANTHUS WILLIAMSII Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba perennis caulescens; caulibus elongatis firmis, juventute villosulo-tomentosis, senectute glabrescentibus atro-brunneis; foliis graminaceis ad apicem caulis rosulatis erecto-patentibus, ad basin dense albo-lanatis; vaginis multistriatis oblique fissis; pedunculis 8 elongatis 5- vel 6-costatis glabris; capitulis hemisphaericis duris rigidis.

Caulescent perennial herb, apparently at least 7 dm. tall, probably taller; stems elongate, thin, firm, more or less villosuloso-tomentose, especially on the youngest parts, the tomentum wearing off in age, exposing a smoothish deep-brown stem; stem-leaves numerous, rather densely overlapping, more or less appressed or the lower ones variously spreading, grass-like, about 4 cm. long, 3--4 mm. wide at the mid-point, sharply attenuate at the apex, sessile and but very slightly narrowed at the base, not clasping, microscopically puberulent or glabrous on both surfaces, often villosulous at the base with whitish hairs like the stems; stems terminated by a dense tuft of often somewhat longer, erecto-spreading, less attenuate or merely acute leaves, densely whitish-lanate at the base and between the leaves, the longest leaves to 8 cm. long and 6 mm. wide at the mid-point, the innermost smallest and only 2.5 cm. long; sheaths 5--6 cm. long, many-striate, only very slightly twisted, closely appressed, the rim obliquely split; peduncles about 8 per plant, arising from the center of the terminal tuft of leaves, 30--32 cm. long, 5- or 6-costate, slightly twisted, glabrous throughout or microscopically puberulent just beneath the head; heads hemispheric, tough, rigid, about 10 mm. in diameter; involucre bractlets very numerous, flavescent-brunneous, in about 5 imbricate series, increasing in size inwards, scarious, tough, convex on the outer and concave on the inner surface, thicker at the base, lanceolate, 2--3.5 mm. long, 1.2--2 mm. wide, acute at the apex, glabrous and very shiny throughout on both surfaces; receptacle densely white-villous; receptacular bractlets white, navicular, narrow-elliptic, about 3.2 mm. long and 1 mm. wide at the middle, attenuate or subacuminate at the apex, glabrous on both surfaces; staminate florets on a pedicel about 1 mm. long; sepals 3, white, separate, navicular, elliptic, about 2 mm. long and 0.6 mm. wide, attenuate at apex, puberulous on the back; petals 3, equal, free almost to the base, hyaline, elliptic, erect, the free part about 1.2 mm. long and 0.4 mm. wide, somewhat navicular, closely adnate before anthesis, acute at apex, glabrous on both surfaces; stamens 3, plainly opposite the petals, inserted at the very base of the

free portion of the petals; filaments 0.4 mm. long, white, glabrous; anthers oblong, about 0.3 mm. long, dorsifixed just below the apex, the 2 thecae slightly spreading at the base; rudimentary 3-parted pistil yellowish, about 0.2 mm. long; pistillate florets sessile: sepals 3, separate to the base, firm, erect, whitish or slightly flavescent, chaffy, oblong-ob lanceolate, about 3 mm. long and 0.6 mm. wide, somewhat navicular, enfolding the rest of the flower, snapping off easily at the base, acute at apex, densely pilose-pubescent on both surfaces; petals 3, whitish or faintly flavescent, erect, firm, oblanceolate-elliptic, 1.8--2.1 mm. long, 0.5--0.6 mm. wide, acuminate at apex (often 3-laciniate in age), long-villous on both surfaces with white hairs, sometimes less so in age, not bearded, not glanduliferous; stigmas 3, 0.1--0.2 mm. long; style-appendages 3, arising at the same level as the stigmas and longer than they, 0.3--0.6 mm. long, erecto-spreading, glabrous; style stout, about 0.4 mm. long, glabrous, brown at base; ovary subglobose, about 0.8 mm. long and wide, glabrous, 3-angled, 3-celled, 3-ovulate.

The type of this species was collected by Llewelyn Williams (no. 15051) -- in whose honor it is named -- in low places near the palm grove "Caraná" in the savanna of San Antonio, Río Orinoco, Amazonas, Venezuela, at an altitude of 121 m., on April 27, 1942, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. It is a great pleasure to dedicate this species to this noted collector and botanist, who has done such wonderful work on the flora of Venezuela and Peru.

POLYGALA CURTISSII f. ALBA Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei racemis densis et floribus albis recedit. -- This form differs from the typical form of the species in its densely congested inflorescences and white flowers.

The type was collected by me (no. 19269) on road embankments and shoulders along the Blue Ridge Mountains Parkway near Galax, Carroll Co., Virginia, on August 28, 1947, and is deposited in the herbarium of Oregon State College.

PORTULACA GRANDIFLORA f. PLENA Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei corollis plenis recedit. -- This form differs from the typical form of the species in its "doubled" corollas.

The type was collected by me (no. 4118) from cultivated material at Watchung, Somerset Co., New Jersey, on September 3, 1928, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. I cannot find that this form has hitherto been validly named in botanical literature.

STACHYTARPHETA LAEVIS Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba robusta; ramis tetragonis ubique glabris nitidis brunnescentibus; foliis oppositis; petiolis gracilibus alatis ubique glabris; laminis leviter chartaceis ovatis brunnescentibus subacutis vel obtusis, ad basin rotundatis, regulariter serratis utrinque glabris nitidisque; spicis terminalibus solitariis elongatis ubique glabris.

Coarse herb; branches tetragonal, completely glabrous and shiny, brunnescent; principal internodes 3--5 cm. long; leaves decussate-opposite, usually with a cluster of very small ones on much abbreviated twigs in their axils; petioles slender, 2--10 mm. long, winged, completely glabrous; blades thin-chartaceous, ovate, brunnescent in drying, 2.5--5 cm. long, 1--2.8 cm. wide, subacute or blunt at apex, rounded into the broadly winged petiole at base, uniformly serrate from base to apex with acute or submucronate teeth, completely glabrous and shiny on both surfaces; midrib and the 4 or 5 pairs of slender secondaries plane above, prominent beneath; vein and veinlet reticulation obscure, usually only the larger tertiaries discernible; spikes terminal, solitary, elongate, to about 36 cm. long, about 1 cm. wide (including the corollas); peduncle very short or obsolete; rachis slender, glabrous, sculptured after anthesis; bractlets narrow-lanceolate, about 8 mm. long and 1 mm. wide, long-attenuate at apex, somewhat scarious-margined, glabrous or subglabrate, subappressed, slightly shorter than the calyx; corolla about 1 cm. long, pale-blue, the limb 5 mm. wide.

The type of this species was collected by Carl Axel Magnus Lindman (no. A.607) in shady places along roadsides, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on November 3, 1892, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm. The collector states that the plant is used medicinally as a stomachic.

STACHYTARPHETA LOEFGRENI Moldenke, sp. nov.

Frutex; ramis gracilibus tetragonis submarginatis densissime pubescentibus vel subvillosis; foliis oppositis; petiolis alatis dense villosopubescentibus; laminis chartaceis late ellipticis acutis vel subacuminatis, ad basin longe acuminatis supra mediam serratis supra scabridis pilosulisque subtus dense velutino-tomentellis; spicis terminalibus ut videtur 3 dense multifloris; bracteolis anguste lanceolatis longe attenuatis vel caudatis valde divergentibus, densissime longeque ciliatis.

Shrub; branches slender, tetragonal, slightly margined at the angles, very densely pubescent or subvillosous, less densely so in age, the hairs yellowish when young, grayish in age; principal internodes 2--8 cm. long, more abbreviated on the younger parts; leaves decussate-opposite; petioles 5--

10 mm. long, winged, densely villous-pubescent with yellowish or white hairs, flattened above; blades chartaceous, grayish-green on both surfaces, broadly elliptic, to about 9.5 cm. long and 5 cm. wide, acute or subacuminate at the apex, long-acuminate into the winged petiole at the base, serrate from the middle to the apex with broad-based, rounded, and rather appressed teeth, scabridous and more or less pilosulous above, densely velvety-tomentellous beneath; midrib plane or very slightly subimpressed above, prominent beneath; secondaries slender, about 5 per side, plane or very slightly subimpressed above, prominulous beneath; vein and veinlet reticulation fine, the larger parts plainly visible; spikes terminal, apparently 3, the two lower ones shorter, all densely many-flowered, to about 8 cm. long, to 2.5 cm. wide; peduncle obsolete or very short; rachis completely hidden by the closely imbricate flowers; bractlets narrow-lanceolate, 11--15 mm. long, about 2 mm. wide at the base, long-attenuate or caudate at apex, widely divergent from the rachis during anthesis, very densely long-ciliate on the margins, otherwise glabrate or obscurely pilosulous; corolla very large and showy, about 3 cm. long.

The type of this most distinctive species was collected by Alberto Löffgren (no. 692) in "caatinga" at Ingazeiro, Ceará, Brazil, on April 26, 1910, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm.

STACHYTARPHETA MOLLIS Moldenke, sp. nov.

Frutex; ramis obsolete tetragonis densissime tomentosis; foliis firme chartaceis oppositis sessilibus, laminis ellipticis acutis, ad basin rotundatis, supra mediam serratis, utrinque dense villosis; costa venis majoribusque supra impressis subtus valde prominentibus; spicis solitariis terminalibus brevibus ubique dense villosis.

Shrub; branches obsoletely tetragonal, very densely tomentose with sordid-gray or brownish hair; principal internodes 4--7 cm. long; leaves firmly chartaceous, opposite, sessile, the blades elliptic, 3.5--5 cm. long, 2--3 cm. wide, acute at apex, rounded at base, serrate from the middle to the apex with rather coarse and rounded more or less appressed teeth, densely villous on both surfaces with sordid-gray hairs; midrib, the 3--5 slender secondaries, and the larger veinlets impressed above and prominent beneath; spike solitary, terminal, short, about 7 cm. long, densely villous throughout, about 2 cm. in diameter (exclusive of corollas); peduncle very short, densely villous; rachis densely villous but completely hidden by the closely imbricate flowers; bractlets lanceolate, 11--12 mm. long, 2--3 mm. wide at the base, long-attenuate or acuminate at apex, densely villous on the back, equaling or slightly exceeding the villous cal-

yx; corolla brick-red, showy.

The type of this distinct species was collected by Auguste François Marie Glaziou (no. 21906) between Sobradinho and Lagoa do Mestre d'Armas, Goyaz, Brazil, in November or December, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm.

STACHYTARPHETA SESSILIS Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba pumila; caule simplice vel 1-ramuloso gracile stramineo tetragono laxe patenti-hirsuto; foliis oppositis sessilibus membranaceis oblongis argute acutis, ad basin rotundatis vel subtruncatis, serratis utrinque sparse hirsutulis; spicis solitariis terminalibus; rhachide crasso albo-hirsutulo post anthesin profunde excavato; bracteolis magnis lanceolatis acuminatis argute adpressis stramineis subglabratiss vel minutissime ciliolatis.

Low herb, to about 35 cm. tall; stems simple or with one erect branch, slender, stramineous, tetragonal, loosely hirsute with soft white hairs 1--2 mm. long standing at right angles to the stem, normally equally hirsute from apex to base; principal internodes 2--4 cm. long; leaves decussate-opposite, sessile, membranous, oblong, 2.5--3.5 cm. long, 1.1--1.2 cm. wide, sharply acute at the apex, rounded or subtruncate at the base, serrate with rather coarse and short teeth from the base to the apex, sparsely hirsutulous on both surfaces, more densely so along the midrib beneath; midrib very slender, plane above, prominulous beneath; secondaries very slender, about 5 per side, practically indiscernible above, faint beneath; veinlet reticulation indiscernible; spikes solitary, terminal, to about 16 cm. long, about 5 mm. wide (exclusive of the corollas); peduncles obsolete; rachis stout, whitish-hirsutulous, deeply excavated after anthesis, plainly visible between the bractlets; bractlets large, lanceolate, 8--9 mm. long, 2--2.5 mm. wide, acuminate at the apex, barely contiguous and not at all imbricate at maturity, closely appressed to the rachis, subglabrous and stramineous or very minutely ciliolate toward the apex and strigillose-pilose toward the base; calyx equal to or slightly shorter than the bractlets, microscopically strigillose; corolla-tube 10--12 mm. long, glabrous, the limb about 1 cm. wide.

The type of this unmistakable species was collected by Alberto Löffgren (no. 160) in "caatinga" at Salvatão, Ceará, Brazil, on March 6, 1910, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm.

SYNGONANTHUS AKURIMENSIS Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba perpumila acaulescens; foliis rosulatis numerosis linearibus recurvatis densiuscule patenti-pubescentibus, ad

apicem obtusis saepe recurvatis; pedunculis numerosis tricoctatis gracillimis paulo tortis glabris stramineis; vaginis arcte adpressis dense incanis, pilis arctissime adpressis inflatis minutis bulboideis; capitulis hemisphaericis albidis vel niveis, parvis 2--4 mm. latis.

Very dwarf acaulescent herb; leaves rosulate, numerous, linear, recurved, 3--15 mm. long, 0.5--1 mm. wide, rather densely spreading-pubescent with short white hairs, less so in age, blunt and often subuncinately recurved at the apex; peduncles several to 8 per plant, 2--5 cm. long, 3-costate, very slender, slightly twisted, glabrous, stramineous; sheaths 5--10 mm. long, closely appressed, densely incanous with very closely appressed inflated minute bulb-like hairs which are usually without any capillary appendage, but sometimes appendaged ones are interspersed, obliquely split at the apex; heads hemispheric, white or whitish, 2--4 mm. in diameter; involucre bractlets oblanceolate, white or stramineous, about 1.5 mm. long and 0.8 mm. wide, rounded in outline but irregularly erose-laciniate at the apex, glabrous and shiny on both surfaces; receptacle densely long-pilose with white hairs; staminate florets: borne on a capillary stalk about 0.6 mm. long; sepals 3, hyaline, separate, elliptic, about 0.7 mm. long and 0.3 mm. wide, glabrous, not glanduliferous; petals 3, hyaline, apparently separate (?), of the same size, shape, and texture as the sepals, glabrous and not glanduliferous; pistillate florets: sepals 3, separate, hyaline, oblong, about 1.9 mm. long and 0.8 mm. wide, acute at the apex, glabrous; petals 3, linear, hyaline, connate at the middle, but easily separating in age, about 1.1 mm. long and 0.2 mm. wide, long-pilose near the middle on the inner surface with hyaline hairs reaching about to the apex, not glanduliferous; style subobsolete or to 0.1 mm. long, glabrous, its appendages 3, about 0.4 mm. long; stigmas 3, about 0.2 mm. long; ovary 3-celled.

The type was collected by Francisco Tamayo (no. 3234) in sandy soil on Cerro Akurimá, Bolívar, Venezuela, in March of 1946, and is deposited in the United States National Herbarium at Washington. The collector says that the plants grow from 5 to 8 cm. tall. The remarkable hairs of the sheaths are most characteristic.

THE KNOWN GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE
ERIOCAULACEAE. SUPPLEMENT 2

Harold N. Moldenke

The following records are a continuation of the series